

**SEC. 2836. REPORT ON CAPACITY OF CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTERS OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a written report providing an update on the capacity of child development centers of the Department of Defense.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The report submitted under subsection (a) shall—

(1) provide data on the capacity of child development centers through the Department, including infrastructure, staffing, waitlists, and resources, set forth in the aggregate and by installation and Armed Force;

(2) highlight, by installation, whether demand by members of the Armed Forces for child care is or is not being met by existing capacity at such centers; and

(3) determine whether plans and adequate funding authority exist to remedy any identified shortfall in child care capacity for the Department of Defense.

**SA 4080.** Mrs. FEINSTEIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle G of title V, add the following:

**SEC. 596. AUTHORITY OF STATES TO USE NATIONAL GUARD MEMBERS PERFORMING ACTIVE GUARD AND RESERVE DUTY DURING STATE-DIRECTED RESPONSES TO DOMESTIC INCIDENTS.**

Section 328(b) of title 32, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by inserting “(1)” before “A member”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(2) Under regulations prescribed by the Chief of the National Guard Bureau, the adjutant general of the jurisdiction concerned may authorize a member of the National Guard performing duty under subsection (a) to perform additional duties in response to a State-declared emergency or disaster provided that the adjutant general determines that members performing such additional duties will derive a benefit that satisfies or complements training requirements for the wartime mission or other training objectives of the members’ unit.”.

**SA 4081.** Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself and Mr. PADILLA) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle G of title X, insert the following:

**SEC. 10. ROLE OF THE COMMISSIONER AND INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS.**

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ADMINISTRATOR.—The term “Administrator” means the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.

(2) COMMISSIONER.—The term “Commissioner” means the Commissioner of the United States Section of the International Boundary and Water Commission.

(3) NEW RIVER.—The term “New River” means the river that starts in Mexicali, Mexico, flows north into the United States through Calexico, passes through the Imperial Valley, and drains into the Salton Sea.

(4) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of State.

(5) TIJUANA RIVER.—The term “Tijuana River” means the river that rises in the Sierra de Juarez in Mexico, flows through the City of Tijuana and then north into the United States, passes through the Tijuana River estuary, and drains into the Pacific Ocean.

(b) WASTEWATER AND STORMWATER AUTHORITY.—The Commissioner may study, design, construct, operate, and maintain projects to manage, improve, and protect the quality of wastewater, stormwater runoff, and other untreated flows in the Tijuana River watershed and the New River watershed.

(c) TIJUANA AND NEW RIVER PROJECTS WITHIN THE UNITED STATES.—The Secretary, acting through the Commissioner, shall—

(1) construct, operate, and maintain projects that—

(A) are on a priority list developed by the Environmental Protection Agency for projects in the Tijuana River watershed or New River watershed;

(B) are within the United States; and

(C) improve the water quality of the Tijuana River watershed or the New River watershed, as applicable; and

(2) use available funds, including funds received from the Administrator, to construct, operate, and maintain the projects described in paragraph (1).

(d) AGREEMENTS WITH MEXICO.—The Secretary, acting through the Commissioner, may execute an agreement with the appropriate official or officials of the Government of Mexico for—

(1) the joint study and design of stormwater control and water quality projects; and

(2) on approval of the necessary plans and specifications of the projects described in paragraph (1), the construction, operation, and maintenance of those projects by the United States and Mexico, in accordance with the treaty relating to the utilization of the waters of the Colorado and Tijuana Rivers, and of the Rio Grande (Rio Bravo) from Fort Quitman, Texas, to the Gulf of Mexico, and supplementary protocol, signed at Washington February 3, 1944 (59 Stat. 1219), between the United States and Mexico.

(e) SAVINGS PROVISION.—Nothing in this section limits the authority of the International Boundary and Water Commission under any other provision of law.

**SA 4082.** Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself, Ms. ERNST, Mr. CORNYN, and Ms. COLLINS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for

other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle B of title XII, add the following:

**SEC. 1216. STATUS OF WOMEN AND GIRLS IN AFGHANISTAN.**

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) Since May 2021, the escalation of violent conflict in Afghanistan has forcibly displaced an estimated 655,000 civilians, and 80 percent of those forced to flee are women and children.

(2) Since regaining control of Afghanistan in August 2021, the Taliban have taken actions reminiscent of their brutal rule in the late 1990s. They have cracked down on protesters, reportedly detained and beaten journalists, and reestablished their Ministry for the Promotion of Virtue and Prevention of Vice, which under previous Taliban rule enforced prohibitions on behavior deemed un-Islamic. The Taliban’s acting higher education minister said women will be permitted to study at universities in gender-segregated classrooms while wearing Islamic attire. The new Taliban government is being filled with hard-liners from the former Taliban regime. The Taliban are imposing harsh rule despite pledges to respect the rights of women and minority communities and provide amnesty for people who supported United States efforts in Afghanistan.

(3) Until the Taliban assumed control of the country in August 2021, the women and girls of Afghanistan had achieved much since 2001, even as insecurity, poverty, underdevelopment, and patriarchal norms continued to limit their rights and opportunities in much of Afghanistan.

(4) Through strong support from the United States and the international community—

(A) female enrollment in public schools in Afghanistan continued to increase through 2015 with an estimated high of 50 percent of school age girls attending; and

(B) by 2019—

(i) women held political leadership positions, and women served as ambassadors; and

(ii) women served as professors, judges, prosecutors, defense attorneys, police, military members, health professionals, journalists, humanitarian and developmental aid workers, and entrepreneurs.

(5) Women’s and girls’ rights and empowerment continue to serve the interests of Afghanistan and the United States because women are sources of peace and economic progress in Afghanistan.

(6) With the return of Taliban control, the United States has little ability to preserve the rights of women and girls in Afghanistan, and those women and girls may again face the intimidation and marginalization they faced under the last Taliban regime.

(7) Women and girls in Afghanistan are again facing gender-based violence, including—

(A) forced marriage;

(B) intimate partner and domestic violence;

(C) sexual harassment;

(D) sexual violence, including rape;

(E) gender-based denial of resources; and

(F) emotional and psychological violence.

(8) Gender-based violence has always been a significant problem in Afghanistan and is expected to become more widespread with the Taliban in control. In 2020, even before the Taliban assumed control of the country, Human Rights Watch projected that 87 percent of Afghan women and girls will experience at least one form of gender-based violence in their lifetime, with 62 percent experiencing multiple incidents of such violence.